

THE ARGUS, AND New-Jersey Centinel.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY ALEXANDER M. KENZIE, BRIDGE-TOWN.

Two Dollars per annum.

THURSDAY, November 3d, 1796

No. 56.

The following journal, we judged, would be acceptable to our readers, as it gives an idea of the manners and disposition of a people, with whom the citizens of these states, in the probable course of events, will have considerable connexions. It has been lately published in England, and is but little known in America. The author is a man of respectability, and of considerable note in the literary world.

Journal of Captain Thomas Morris, of the 27th regiment of British light infantry.

GENERAL Bradstreet, who commanded an army sent against those Indian nations who had cut off several English garrisons, of which we had taken possession after the surrender of Canada, having too hastily determined to send an officer to take possession of the Illinois country in his majesty's name, sent his aid de camp to find me on the occasion. His aid de camp desired me to recommend some officer with qualities he described. I named every one that I could recollect; but he always answered me shortly: "No, no, he wont do." I then began to suspect he might have a design on my self. Accordingly I said: "If I thought my services would be acceptable." He interrupted me: "That is what is wanted." I replied: "Why did you not say so at first?" He answered with an oath: "It is not a thing to be asked of any man." I answered: "If the general thinks me to be the properest person, I am ready." I was immediately conducted to the general; and while I was at dinner with him, he said, in his frank manner: "Morris, I have a French fellow here, who expects to be hanged for treason; he speaks all the Indian languages, and if you think he can be of use to you, I'll send for him, pardon him, and send him with you." I answered: "I am glad you have thought of it, sir; I wish you would." The prisoner, whose name was Godefroi, was accordingly sent for; and as soon as he entered the tent, he turned pale, and fell on his knees, begging for mercy. The general, seeing him in his power to hang him, concluded with saying: "I give thee thy life, take care of this Gentleman." The man expressed a grateful sense of the mercy shown him, and protested that he would be faithful; and indeed his behaviour afterwards proved that he was sincere in his promise. As general Bradstreet had pardoned him on my account, he considered me as his deliverer. Little minds hate obligations; and thence the transition is easy to the hatred of their benefactor: this man's soul was of another make, and though in a low station, a noble pride urged him to throw a heavier weight of obligation on him to whom he thought he was indebted for his liberty, if not his life; and I had the singular satisfaction of owing those blessings to one who fancied he owed the same to me.

While I was preparing to set out, the boats being almost laden with our provisions and necessaries, the aid de camp told me, that if the Indian deputies, who were expected to arrive at the camp that evening did not come, the Utawaw village, where I was to lie that night, would be attacked at three o'clock in the morning; "but that," added he, "will make no difference in your affairs. I was astonished that the general could think so; but made no reply to him, and we talked of other matters. However, as I was stepping into my boat, some canoes appeared, and I came on shore again, and found they were the Indian deputies who were expected. This I thought a very happy incident for me, and having received proper powers and instructions, I set out in good spirits from cedar point, in Lake Erie, on the 26th of August, 1764, about four o'clock in the afternoon, at the same time that the army proceeded for Detroit. My escort consisted of Godefroi, and another Canadian, two servants, twelve Indians, our allies, and five Mohawks, with a boat in which were our provisions, who were to attend us to the swifs of the Miamis river, about ten leagues distant, and then return to the army. I had with me likewise Warton, the great Chippawaw chief, and Attawang, an Utawaw chief, with some other Indians of their nations, who had come the same day to our camp with proposals of peace. We lay that night at the mouth of the Miamis river.

I was greatly delighted in observing the difference of temper betwixt these Indian strangers and those of my old acquaintance. Of the five nations, Godefroi was employed in interpreting to me all

their pleasantries; and I thought them the most agreeable rallies I had ever met with. As all men love those who resemble themselves, the sprightly manners of the French cannot fail to recommend themselves to these savages, as our grave deportment is an advantage to us among our Indian neighbours; for it is certain that a reserved Englishman differs not more from a lively Frenchman, than does a stern Mohawk from a laughing Chippawaw. The next day we arrived at the Swifs, six leagues from the mouth of the river, and the Utawaw chief sent to his village for horses. Soon after a party of young Indians came to us on horseback, and the two Canadians and myself having mounted, we proceeded, together with the twelve Indians my escort, who were on foot, and marched in the front, the chief carrying English colours, towards the village, which was two leagues and a half distant. On our approaching it, I was astonished to see a great number of white flags flying; and, passing by the encampment of the Miamis, while I was admiring the regularity and contrivance of it, I heard a yell, and found myself surrounded by Pondiac's army, consisting of six hundred savages, with tomahawks in their hands, who beat my horse, and endeavoured to separate me from my Indians, at the head of whom I had placed myself on our discovering the village. By their malicious smiles, it was easy for me to guess their intention of putting me to death. They led me up to a person who stood advanced before two slaves, prisoners of the Panis nation, taken in war and kept in slavery, who had arms, himself holding a fusce with the butt on the ground. By his dress, and the air he assumed, he appeared to be a French officer: I afterwards found that he was a native of old France, he had been long in the regular troops, as a drummer, and that his war name was St. Vincent. This fine dressed half French, half Indian figure desired me to dismount; a bear skin was spread on the ground, and St. Vincent and I sat upon it, the whole Indian army, circle within circle, standing round us. Godefroi sat at a little distance from us; and presently came Pondiac, and squatted himself after his fashion, opposite to me.

This Indian has a more extensive power than ever was known among that people; for every chief used to command his own tribe; but eighteen nations, by French intrigue, had been brought to unite, and chuse this man for their commander, after the English had conquered Canada; having been taught to believe that, aided by France, they might make a vigorous push and drive us out of North America. Pondiac asked me in his language, which Godefroi interpreted, "whether I was come to tell lies, like the rest of my countrymen." He said, "That Ononteeo, the French king, was not crushed, as the English had reported, but had got upon his legs again," and presented me a letter from New Orleans, directed to him, written in French, full of the most improbable falsehoods, though beginning with a truth. The writer mentioned the repulse of the English troops in the Mississippi, who were going to take possession of Fort Chartres, blamed the Natchez nation for their ill conduct in that affair, made our loss in that attack to be very considerable; and concluded with assuring him, that a French army was landed in Louisiana, and that his father, the French king, would drive the English out of the country. I began to reason with him; but St. Vincent hurried me away to his cabin; where, when he talked to me of the French army, I asked him if he thought me fool enough to give credit to that account; and told him that none out of the simple Indians could be so credulous. Attawang, the Utawaw chief, came to seek me, and carried me to his cabin. The next day, I went to the grand council, and addressed the chiefs. When I mentioned that their father, the king of France, had ceded those countries to their brother the king of England, for so the two kings are called by the Indians, the great Miamis chief started up and spoke very loud, in his singular language, and laughed. Godefroi whispered me that it was very lucky that he received my intelligence with contempt and not anger, and desired me to say no more, but sit down, and let my chief speak; accordingly I sat down, and he produced his belts, and spoke: "I have called the Miamis tongue a singular language; because it has no affinity in its sound with any other Indian language which I have heard. It is much wondered whence this nation came; who differ as much from all the other nations in their superstitious practices, as in their speech and manner of encamping. As they left the Utawaw villages before me on their way home, we traced their encampments, where we saw their offerings of tobacco, made by every individual each morning, ranged in the nicest order, on

long slips of bark both on the shore, and on rocks in the river. They carry their god in a bag, which is hung in the front of their encampment, and is visited by none but the priest: if any other person presumes to advance between the front of the encampment, and that spirit in the bag, he is put to death: and I was told that a drunken French soldier, who had done so was with difficulty saved.

To be continued.

INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.

The mail which we expected on the 8th inst. did not arrive until the 23d, and you may easily conceive how much this circumstance excited the curiosity both of the Ottoman ministry and the whole diplomatic corps and made every one extremely uneasy. After the letters were given out we learnt, that the two Janissaries, who according to custom were charged with carrying the mail from Rufing to this place, were attacked by robbers, and closely pursued within a small distance from the advanced posts of the army in Romelas; they were however adroit enough to save the most important parcels of letters as well as of the jewels, which it is the evil custom here to send by this conveyance, and which attract the rapacity of the thieves and rogues in that quarter. This occurrence, however, has spread here great alarms with respect to the future safety of the mails, notwithstanding the Porte has given the strictest orders for the protection of the messengers entrusted with them.

The rebels begin to appear in force in the environs of Adrianople, and some of their detachments are pushed on beyond the territory belonging to that town, without meeting with the least opposition on the part of the army commanded by the Beglierbey, on account of which, we understand, that general has been severely reprimanded, and ordered without the least delay to exert his utmost efforts for a speedy extirpation of the banditti. It is a very remarkable circumstance that their number, instead of decreasing, does daily increase, which renders them more insolent and enterprising. The worst of the business is, that they have every where friends and protectors who give out there is not the least hope of ever reducing them, and that government should accommodate matters with the brigands, in a manner highly disgraceful to it, that is, by granting them a general pardon for the past, allowing those who are come from the vicinity of Belgrade to return thither, and to distribute some money among them, in order to alleviate the miseries of their present situation.

STOCKHOLM, August 16.

We have received the satisfactory news of the arrival of the king and duke Regent, on the 14th at five in the afternoon, at Abo, which town was illuminated in the evening. Before they embarked the duke felt some effects from the wound which he received in the last war; but during the voyage he received no inconvenience.

The chamberlain Baron Schwerin, appointed last year to communicate to the empress the intended marriage of the king with the Princess of Mecklenbourg, has received a very different commission, that of announcing to the court of Russia the visit which it is about to receive from the king.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.

The Thetis frigate, of 40 guns, lately returned from the North seas, is to be fitted out again with the utmost speed for the Mediterranean, to protect the Danish commerce in that quarter, as our government seems rather to suspect the assurances of the dey of Tripoli. The presents destined for that sovereign are still here, and they will not be sent off before the Prince Royal.

HAMBURG, Sept. 16.

The Erlangen gazette says that, 8,600 French troops are on their march from Strasbourg &c. to join the army of Jourdan, and that Pichegru is to have the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse in lieu of the last mentioned general.

It is reported that in the neighborhood of Wetzlar a very severe engagement took place between

The French and the garrison of Mayence, which formed out much to the disadvantage of the former.

Two thousand Hungarians have passed through Vienna on Waggon, proceeding to reinforce general marshal Latour.

The elector of Saxony who had 60,000 men under arms; had notified the Emperor, he had concluded a peace with the French, and that Buonaparte was penetrating into Tyrol.

A courier from Jourdan was captured by the Austrians with dispatches for Moreau, relating the situation of the army in consequence of the Austrian successes.

MUNCHENAU, Sept. 9.

The Austrian general La Tour has again been forced, after a very bloody engagement, to fall back, and evacuate the fortress of Landshut and his position behind the Iser. The French light troops pursued him within a small distance of Braunau, where he has retreated in order to stop the further progress of the French in Austria. On this side the French general Moreau, whose army amounts to 82,000 men, is complete master of Bavaria, and it is generally believed the corps of general Ferrino has not only passed the Inn near Burdeishausen, and entered upper Austria, but also that two considerable French corps are advancing rapidly along the Inn and Iser to Inspruck, which is no more than sixty miles from this city.

HASSIA, Sept. 6.

A messenger who arrived here just now brings the account of the fort of Wurtzburg surrendered on the 4th inst. in the morning. The engagement near Wurtzburg on the 3rd, was uncommonly murderous. The French first chief of artillery, and general of division, Bellereont, was taken prisoner. The English col. Crawford who was mortally wounded near Amberg, and afterwards taken prisoner, was delivered up at the request of the archduke.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.

The French retreat much quicker towards the Lahn and the Lower Rhine than they formerly advanced. Franconia is totally evacuated, some few frontier places excepted. A number of the clerks and secretaries of the different commissioners have been wounded by the Franconian peasants. Yesterday a new hospital was erected in the Compfell, besides the great one in the Germanic hotel, where most all the soldiers bro't there, were such as had been wounded by the peasants. Ten peasants who had either plundered some baggage waggons, near Aschaffenburg, or had been found armed, were shot here by the French, before the gate of Sathenhausen.

The division of general Kleber and Lefebvre retreat by Wetzlar, towards the Lahn, and to Seig—another division of the French is said to march against Darmstadt, Grossereau and Oppenheim. In this direction they will find the garrisons of Mannheim and Mentz in their way, and they may get into a bad situation.

If the imperialists can advance with a sufficient force, it is supposed that the French will not be able to maintain themselves on the Lahn, as they have lost a great deal of ammunition, and have been obliged to leave most all their artillery behind.

Sept. 9.

Our city is now again occupied by the imperialists and the imperial gazette now again decorated with the Roman Eagle, has the following paragraph:

The French left this city at three o'clock this morning, without the least disorder, after having had possession of the same from the time they marched in on the 16th July, for the space of 54 days. The small garrison which remained here last night, took the following precautions to secure their retreat. On the outer gates of the city, they sawed off the head timber of the bridges on the stone bridge over the Mayne they threw the wooden part of the bridge into the river; they wanted to blow up a part of the stone work, but fortunately give up their design; they locked all the gates; and threw the keys of the Boorckenheim gate into the ditch.

This morning at half past two o'clock the imperial premier lieut. of the Karazty light horse, count de Miern, together with captain de Schmutteimeye of the Clankenlein Hussars, entered the city with 25 horses, after having taken prisoners a small French post of seven men, which probably had been forgotten. After a short stay in the city he took his road through the Boorckenheim gate towards Horell, and soon after his men brought in a number of French prisoners. Several detachments of imperial troops, particularly cavalry, passed this day through this city, and along the same road towards Hamburg and Hoch.

The vanguard of the imperial major general prince Liechtenstein pursued the French from Wurtzburg towards Himmelsburg; having taken the road towards Fulda, the prince dispatched 600 horse towards Saalmuuster and Gelshausen, who arrived there on the 5th. After several severe skirmishes, the French were cut off from the road to Frankfort.

In the pursuit by Brisseir towards Wetzlar, 40 baggage waggons were taken from them, and 150 prisoners. On the 7th inst. an engagement took place near Aauoy, wherein two, and at Friedburg five, baggage waggons were taken. This vanguard marched this day through the city towards Konigsstein.

FRIEDBURG [Walteravia] September 12

Since the 9th we have got the imperialists here after the French occupied our city for sixty two days.

VIENNA, Sept. 7

There is yet a talk of peace notwithstanding the greatest preparation for war. The many conferences between the Prussian minister Lucherine and Baron Thugut give rise to this. However it does not appear that peace alto ardently wished for will soon be concluded: the demands of the French are exorbitant. Lehrbach, who is now in Tyrol is also invested with powers to open a negotiation.

Wurmser has sent word that the French had raised a corps of 45,000 men in Italy, who are destined to attack the most dangerous posts. A sufficient number of French are divided among them, to keep them in order. They are also threatened with being fired at with grape shot if they will not do their duty. Nevertheles, Wurmser makes no doubt but the great majority of these Italians will join him, if he was only again put into a situation to advance against the enemy.

MILAN, Sept.

Buonaparte has issued two important proclamations. The first relates to the establishment of a military commission which shall be composed of five members, whose business it is to examine every complaint against military agents for vexatary extortions.

In the second proclamation addressed to the Tyrolians, he threatens with fire and pillage, all those who shall attempt to oppose the peaceable march of the French into their territory; at the same time he invites them to consider the French republic does not strive to make conquests beyond her natural boundaries, the Alps and the Rhine; and that she might very well suffer Tyrol to remain included within the future boundaries of Austria.

TYROL, August 28.

The head quarters of field marshal Wurmser are now removed from Trent to Boizen, where all preparations are made for his reception. The cavalry, for want of forage, will be obliged to go back much farther. The districts before Boizen, are not very mountainous, but behind that place rise the mountains which will serve to defend the country. It is here the army of Wurmser is concentrating with all the volunteers; but in order to be able to maintain himself in that position, it is necessary for the field marshal that the corps in his rear should prevent the French from penetrating from the side of the country of Verariberg and Bavaria. The progress of general Moreau seems to become dangerous, as he appears to come into the field marshal's rear.

It is this instant reported, that general Buonaparte, after taking possession of Raveren, is marching to Trent, and that part of the French column which penetrated by the lake of Constance, is directing its march against Inspruck, by the valley of the river Inn.

On the 24th, the French penetrated from hence over the Lech into Bavaria, took a great many pieces of cannon, and between two and three thousand prisoners. This day all the remaining French soldiers march into Bavaria, and only leave a few hundred men here. Owing to the armistice concluded, we may consider ourselves as perfectly safe.

PARIS, September 8.

Bulletin.

We are informed by letters of a late date, that the French have re-entered Nuremberg, which they had evacuated, in consequence of the affair of Neumark, and that the Sambre and Mause army has resumed the positions it occupied on the 5th and 6th. The scene of war is again at Bamberg. Other letters inform us, that the French have established, notwithstanding the efforts of the Austrians to prevent them, a battery on the heights of Swinbrache.

Sept. 10.

Alexander Berthier, general of division has sent a list of the prisoners taken by our troops in Italy from the third to the ninth of August. It contains general prince Belbin, 3 colonels, 14 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 59 captains, 66 lieutenants, 25 sub-lieutenants, 33 ensigns, 1 adjutant general, and 13,450 non-commissioned officers and soldiers; the enemy have also 7 or 8,000 men killed or wounded, and lost a great number by desertion. Four hundred horses belonging to the Hussars, 82 pieces of artillery, and 210 store waggons have been taken.

Jourdan is about to act on the offensive. His head quarters are at Schweinfurt, a town in Franconia.

La Sentinelle.

COLENTZ, Sept. 9.

6 o'clock in the evening.

The heavy baggage of Jourdan passes this morn through this town. The French troops are concentrating in the environs of Wisbaden, where a general decisive battle is expected. A list of the French troops, which were yesterday posted, between Neuwied, Dierdorf, and Haschenbrunn, advanced this day towards Wisbaden.

The siege of Ehrenbreitstein is carried on with redoubled activity, and for that purpose the French continue to send over all kind of ammunition. Last night the garrison of the fortress let some rockets fly, which probably served to inform the Austrians of the situation of the place; the same day 11 French pioneers were harrassed on all points. To day all is quiet.

Head Quarters of his royal highness the Archduke Charles; Zell near Wurtzburg; Sept. 5.

My Lord.

Yesterday the citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated the garrison, to the number of 700 men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war; General Belmont chief of the French artillery, is among the number.

A prodigious number of stores, of ammunition and provisions, has been found in the town and citadel; partly left there by the Austrians partly collected by requisition from the neighbouring country.

Intelligence is received that the enemy has abandoned in Schweinfurt, twenty peices of Artillery, which he was unable to transport.

From the reports of the corps in front, there is every reason to believe that the enemy has decided, to quit the Mayn, and directed his retreat to Fulda. The light troops which have been sent in pursuit, continually bring in prisoners and baggage; and the peasantry, exasperated at the unheard of outrages of the enemy, has risen in many parts and deliver up or destroy all the stragglers who fall into their hands.

His royal highness determined to persevere, in the same line of operations, this day detached colonel Meerfeldt, with ten squadrons of light cavalry, to form a junction with the garrisons of Mannheim and of Mayence; by which means a corps of 12 or 15,000 men will be enabled to act in the rear of the enemy. From the distinguished abilities of the officer to whom this enterprize is entrusted, the greatest hopes are entertained of its success.

The army moves this towards Wertheim; and the head quarters will be to morrow at Renningen.

By the last accounts received from the other side of the Danube, it appears that general Latour still maintained himself in front of Munich; but the successes on this side had not then produced the expected effect, of forcing general Moreau to a retreat. It hardly seems possible that he should now venture to delay it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guard.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

General Moreau has gained another victory—After passing the Lech, and defeating the Austrian general Latour, Moreau's army advanced at Dakau Pfaffenhausen, and Bombai; and the Austrians retreated behind the Iser; having received reinforcements from the archduke, they made an attack upon the left wing of Moreau's army on the first instant, but after an obstinate engagement, which lasted for the whole day, the Austrians were completely defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 1,200 men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

To this is to be added a second French victory, gained in Italy, the news of which arrived last night by express. On the morning of the 4th inst. general Massena attacked a division of the enemy, consisting of fifteen battalions, whom he defeated and drove as far as the castle of La Pietra. He made 1,200 prisoners, and a great number were killed or wounded. On the evening of the same day, the French forced the castle of La Pietra, renewed their attack on the enemy; and after an obstinate action took FIVE THOUSAND prisoners, fifteen pieces of cannon, and seven standards. The French advanced to the very gates of Trent.

ARMY OF ITALY.

GARRAU, commissioner of government, to the executive directory.

Sept. 5.

I hasten to inform you that the division of general Massena attacked and completely defeated 15 of the enemy's battalions and a large corps of cavalry, which had taken a line of defence at Santo Marco, and which has been successively defeated and routed at Lazzino, Santo Marco, Roveredo, and finally driven them to the castle of La Pietra. The division of general Lebois, which by a concerted march left Siro, to attack the enemy on the right bank of the Adige, at its mouth, opposite Parasiela, at the moment when the division of Massena began the attack. The enemy made a most obstinate resistance. But forced on all sides by the valour of our soldiers, victory rested finally with us. We

killed a great number of the enemy, and made 1200 prisoners. Among the killed, there is an Austrian general. We had few wounded, but in this number we have to regret the brave general Dubois and his aid de camp.

The columns of general Angereau, which left Verona to march towards our right, to keep a corps of the enemy in check, at Bassano, and to cover the right of Maffei's division, has not yet given an account of its success.

The general in chief still engages the enemy, who fly in all haste to Trent, from which we are only a few miles distant. The inhabitants of Tyrol see us approach with pleasure. Our republicans behave as defenders of liberty ought to do, and respect the property of the people. We have at this time taken four pieces of cannon, and the work of the day is not yet finished.

The courier is not yet gone, and I take up the pen to impart to you successes obtained the same day, the 11th Fructidor, which is equal to that of the 18th Thermidor.

The cattle of La Pietra, and the batteries which defended the road, were forced by two columns, one of which climbed up steep roads and the other at the same time passed the Adige, with the water up to their middle. The position being forced, the infantry pursued the enemy. Our cavalry, after routing the enemy, pierced in a column the line of their infantry, which was effectuating their retreat with all speed. In this charge prodigies of valour were performed. The result of this memorable day is, 5000 prisoners, 16 pieces of cannon, and 7 standards. Our advanced guards are at the gates of Trent.

It is now midnight. At 6 o'clock in the morning the general in chief, marches anew to attack the enemy.

(Signed) GARRAU.

ARMY of the RHINE and MOSELLE.

The general in chief to the executive directory. Head quarters, Passenhofen, Sept. 5.

On the 3d of this month general St. Cyr attacked Felling. He had orders to push the enemy vigorously, to prevent them cutting down the bridge of the river. This attack was perfectly successful.

The enemy defended the bridge with a regiment of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry and some cannon. The 21st half brigade of the 9th regiment of hussars, and the 2d cavalry, attacked them with such vigour, that the enemy were only able to remove some planks of the bridge, which were immediately replaced. The right flank of the army took a position yesterday at Gressenfeld.

To give you an account of an attack so vigorous, is to make an eulogium of the troops, and the chiefs who conducted them.

(Signed) MOREAU.

PARIS, Sept. 4.

Richery's division, which sailed from Cdaiz, has entered Carthagena.

The state of Jourdan's health obliges him to retire. He can no longer mount on horseback. Pichegrue is spoken of as his successor. Others mention Scherer, Bournoville, and Kleber.

Defeating army at Philipburgh.

Marescot, general of a division, and commandant of Landau to the executive directory.

Landau, Sept. 6.

General Schers has informed me of an advantage which he obtained two days ago, over the garrison of Philipburgh.

He was informed by his spies, that he would be attacked on the 5th, in his position at Bienhad, by the garrison of Philipburgh, reinforced by a detachment from that of Manheim, and 4000 of the neighbouring peasants. Though very inferior in numbers, the general determined to anticipate the enemy, and attacked them himself on the 4th in the morning.

The attack was executed in three columns, commanded by adjutant general Ruel, and the two chiefs of brigade, Bontrone and Percy, with much skill, secrecy, and courage. The French wearied of firing with their muskets, and commanding, had recourse at last to their usual method of charging with the bayonet. The garrison was pursued under the cannon of Philipburgh.

The detachment of the garrison of Manheim regained their lodgings by flying at full gallop, and the peasants, cut in pieces, covered the roads with their dead and wounded.

We are assured, that the column of peasants was commanded and conducted by three capuchins; but our dragoons used this holy corps very ill, and completely spoiled their procession.

(Signed) MARESCOT.

NEW YORK, 27.

We were last evening kindly favoured with a Halifax paper of the 18th instant, brought by the British packet the Princess of Wales, arrived yesterday in seven days from Halifax, containing the following.

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency Sir John Wentworth, baronet, L. L. D. lieutenant-governor, and commander in chief in and over his majesty's province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies.

J. Wentworth. Whereas information has been communicated to me, by his grace the duke of Portland, one of His

Majesty's principal secretaries of state, that the most indubitable proofs of the hostile intentions of the court of Spain against Great Britain, have determined his majesty to order his naval force on every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favourable opportunity that may offer of attacking the fleets of Spain, either singly or united with those of France and Holland, or striking any other blow at the possessions of that crown; and also signifying to me his majesty's commands, that I should, in the most public manner possible, give such information to his majesty's subjects in this province, as may best enable them to prevent, on the one hand, any mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hand, to do their utmost to distress and annoy them, by making captures of their ships and by destroying their commerce.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to publish this proclamation, hereby calling on, and requiring all his majesty's liege subjects, within his province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax this 17th day of October, 1795, in the 36 year of his majesty's reign.

By his excellency's command. I. M. FREKE BULKELEY. GOD SAVE THE KING.

TRENTON, October 25. Returns received since our last.

- Middlesex Council.
- * Samuel Randolph. Assembly.
- James Morgan.
- * Thomas M'Dowell.
- * Joseph Randolph. Sheriff.
- John Merrellis. Suffex Council.
- Charles Beardlee. Assembly.
- Peter Shatts.
- * Peter Smith.
- * Moses Moore. Sheriff.
- James Hyndthaw. Gloucester Council.
- Joseph Cooper. Assembly.
- Abel Clement.
- Samuel French.
- Thomas Somers. Sheriff.
- Edward Vaughan. Salem Council.
- Thomas Sinickson. Assembly.
- William Wallace.
- * William Parrott.
- * Jarvis Hall. Sheriff.
- Clement Athon.

Those marked thus (*) are new members.

BY YESTERDAY'S STAGE.

VIENNA, August 29.

The report which prevailed some time ago, that a Russian army of seventy thousand men was to take part in the present war, has gained further credit. A column of these troops is said to have already entered Galicia.

TOULON, Sept.

The following is a statement of the naval force in this harbour.

In the road.	Guns.
Names of Ships of the line.	
L'Orient	120
Le Tonnant	60
Le Formidable	90
Le Tyrannique	74
Le Genivapre	74
Le Mont Blanc	74
L'Aquilou	74
Le Mercure	74
Le Geneveux	74
L'Henreux	74
Le Timoleon	74
Le Jean Jacques Rousseau	74

In the harbour.

Four ships of the line, three of which are old, and the superb William Tell, of 90 guns, now on the stocks.

St. ANDREO, August 26.

Yesterday at nine o'clock in the evening the military commanders and civil authorities in this harbour, received orders from the king of Spain

to seize all the ships and effects belonging to the British nation.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mr. S. Brookes, who went to the continent with Mr. Hammond is arrived from Vienna.

Some dispatches were received on Saturday at Mr. Dundas' office in Parliament street, from an officer at the Austrian head quarters, col. Crauford, who was the usual correspondent of the war secretary, has met the chance of war, having been killed in one of the late battles between the Austrian and French armies.

[From the morning Chronicle. Sept. 19.]

A courier from Paris has been expected since Friday last at the house of Count Wedel Yarlberg the Danish minister, who as we have already stated has sent to the executive directory for a passport for an English Envoy to go to Paris. The Courier has not returned at ten o'clock last night, nor has any passport been received. It is necessary to give the public this information.

It is very generally believed that a treaty has been lately entered into between France and Prussia, in which the Port of Hamburg is ceded to his majesty.

There is some mention made in private letters from Hamburg of the king of Prussia and the Empress of Russia, not being on the best footing.

BOSTON, October 20.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Cadiz, to a correspondent here, August 10.

The country grain has got from 50 R. to 64 to 66 per faneg and as the winter approaches must go much higher; we have not therefore a doubt but good American wheat, particularly the white sort, will readily sell for R. 60 per faneg, or upwards, during the winter; and what contributes eventually to an advance on that article, is the very few supplies that can be expected from Barbary owing to the dissensions in that country, and all foreign navigation being prohibited to most of those ports. Five fanegs are equal to 8 bushels, and 20 Re make one Mexican dollar of your currency. We have had some importations of flour from England and France, which sold at sundry prices, from 17 to 20 dollars per bbl. of Spain, on board.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Amsterdam, to their correspondents in this city dated Sept. 19. 1796.

The news of the day is, that the KING of PRUSSIA had DECLARED WAR against the EMPEROR of GERMANY—that his troops are marching—and that likely the ports of Hamburg and Emden will be shut against British vessels, to oblige that court to enter into terms of PEACE.—How far the news is certain, we cannot say—but we are certainly on the eve of great events.

If peace does not take place soon, War is likely to rage with redoubled animosity.

Bridgetown, Nov. 3d, 1796.

The French minister to our government has communicated to the secretary of state, in a lengthily note, the determination of France to treat neutral vessels in the same manner that the British are suffered to act with respect to them. This resolution subjects the American seamen to very great danger; for should the French press them, and they be taken by the British, in the service of their enemies, they would, by the treaty, be liable to be hung as pirates.

Interesting Agricultural article.

One of the most simple and useful discoveries in agriculture, comprehending pasturage, is to mix green, or new cut clover, with layers of straw, in ricks and stacks. Thus the sap and strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, both horths and cattle eat greedily; and thus the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover, or clover and rye grass.

MARK BROWN,

No. 10, North Water Street, Philadelphia, HAS FOR SALE

A general assortment of Groceries, and quantities of salmon, mackarel, and different sorts of fish, wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for cash or short credit.

The DESERTED FARM HOUSE.

BY MR. FRENEAU.

THIS antique dome, th' unmould'ring tooth of time.

Now level with the dust has almost laid :
Yet, ere it's gone, I trace my humble rhyme
From the low Ruins that his years have made.

Behold th' unfacial hearth !—where once the fires
Blaz'd high, while yonder wandring current
fioze ;

See the weak roof, that abler props requires.
Admits the chilling winds, and swift descend-
ing snows.

Here, to forget the labours of the day,
No more the Swains at evening hours repair ;
But wand'ring flocks assume the well known way
To shun the rigours of th' inclement air.

In yonder chamber, half to ruin gone,
Once stood the antient housewife's curtain'd
bed—

Timely the prudent matron has withdrawn,
And each domestic comfort with her fled.

The trees, the flow'rs, that her own hands had
rear'd,

The plants, the vines that were so verdant seen,
The trees, the flow'rs, the vines have disappear'd
And every plant has vanish'd from the green !

So sits in tears, on wide Campania's plain,
The antient mistress of a world enslav'd,
That triumph'd o'er the land, subdu'd the main,
And time himself, in her wild transports brav'd.

So sits in tears, on Palestine's shore,
The Hebrew town, of splendor once divine,
Her kings, her lords, her triumphs are no more—
Slain are her priests, and ruin'd ev'ry shrine !

Once in the bounds of this half ruin'd room,
Perhaps some swain, nocturnal courtship made ;
Perhaps, some Sherlock mus'd amidst the gloom,
Since love and death for ever seek the shade !

Perhaps, some miser, doom'd to discontent,
Here counted o'er the heaps acquir'd with pain,
He to the dust—his gold on traffic sent,
Shall ne'er disgrace these mould'ring walls again.

Nor shall the glow-worm fopling, sunshine-bred,
Seek at the evening hour his wanted dome—
Time has reduc'd the fabric to a shed !
Scarce fit to be the wand'ring beggars home.

And none but I its piteous fate lament—
None, none, but I, o'er its sad ashes mourn.
Sent by the muse (the time, perhaps, mis-spent)
To shed her latest tears upon its silent urn !

V E N D U E .

ON FRIDAY the 4th day of November next, at the house of the subscriber, will be sold a quantity of household and kitchen furniture consisting of beds, bedding, and bedsteads, tables, chairs, chests two corner cup-boards, soap tubs, and a quantity of soap, meat and fish tubs and a number of casks of different kinds, pots and kettles, shovels and tongs, andirons, flat irons, and trawls. An excellent grind-stone, a six plate stove, and a few Carpenter's tools, a good milch cow, one hog and about half a score of sheep besides a number of articles not here enumerated. Vendue to begin at one o'clock on said day when attendance will be given and the Conditions of sale made known by

JOSEPH JONES.

N. B. The house and lot above mentioned is offered for sale or rent. Also for sale a lot of three acres near Bridge-town.

Oct. 27.

wit.

N O T I C E

Is hereby given to all those who stand indebted to the subscriber, that unless they discharge their respective accounts, by the third day of November next, they shall be notified in a way that will be disagreeable to their humble servant.

HENRY HAINS

October 26th, 1796.

The Highest price
Given for
clean linen and cotton

R A G S
By the Printer hereof

Blank Bonds and Judgments
for Sale at this Office.

Take notice whom it may Concern.

House of Assembly Feb. 26th 1796.

A PETITION from William Kemble, Zorobabel Gaskill and others praying a law to authorize said Kemble and Gaskill to build a grist mill and build a dam across a branch of the Dividing Creeks in the township of Downs in the county of Cumberland, was read—Whereupon Ordered—That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill the third Wednesday of the next sitting to answer the prayer of their petition, advertising a copy of this order and the purport of the bill, they mean to present in the news-paper printed at Bridge-town and in three of the most public places in the township of Downs at least three weeks previous thereto.

M. EWING Clk.

Copy from an order of the house of assembly.

The purport of the bill, WE the petitioners mean to present to the house of assembly at their next sitting is as follows viz.

That said House be pleased to pass a law to confirm and continue our Dam and other waterworks already erected across and upon a branch of the Dividing Creeks in the Township of Downs above said, and likewise that we be permitted and authorized to continue to build rebuild and continue a grist mill contiguous to said dam already begun a, above said.

WILLIAM KEMBLE
ZOROBABEL GASKILL.

R A N A W A Y

ON the eleventh of August last, an apprentice lad, named William Paulin, about twenty years of age and five feet high. Whoever takes him up, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again shall receive SIX CENTS reward and no charges.

EPHRAIM BUCK.

Fairfield, Oct. 11.

**N E W L I N E .
D I S P A T C H .**

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have established a *New Line of Stages*, to run between Bridgetown and Philadelphia, which will set out from the house of Henry Hains, in Bridge-town, on Monday and Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, pass through Deerfield, and arrive at Hugg and Anderson's (formerly Joshua Cooper's) ferry, at 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, where a boat will be kept ready to take the passengers immediately to the city—and start from said ferry on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, and reach Bridge-town by 5 in the Afternoon.

The fare for each passenger will be 2 dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage—and for every 150lb of baggage the same as a passenger. Way passengers five pence per mile.

For the accommodation of those persons who wish to have business transacted, books will be kept at the house of Henry Hains, and at the inns on the road, all entries made on which will be punctually attended to.

As the subscribers have erected this line with a change of horses on the road, and are determined to observe the strictest punctuality in starting and arriving at the time specified, as well as to spare no expense or trouble, that will contribute to the ease, accommodation, and quick dispatch of the traveller: they flatter themselves they will share such of the public patronage as their exertions may merit.

Any gentleman travelling by this line, and finding any part disagreeable, his information will be thankfully received by the publick's

Most obedient servants, &c.
ANIERSON & WHITE.

N. B. The stages will commence running on Monday the 19th inst.

September 15th, 1756.

F O R S A L E .

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of Andrew Yorke, deceased, that property at the upper end of Salem formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Swaby deceased, consisting of a two story brick house in good repair, a large store house, and dwelling house under the same roof, a new barn and stables, together with a pork house, smoke house &c. and a lot containing 2 acres of ground, situate near opposite the Baptist meeting house. Five hundred pounds of the purchase money may be waited for five or six years by giving security, for further information enquire of

LEWIS YORKE,

Hancocks Bridge.

Also a house and lot in Roadstown, Cumberland County formerly owned by Isaac Stow, it now is occupied by Maffell Ware, containing 2 acres of ground—the house has three rooms on a floor with a good cellar under the whole and a good kitchen. For terms enquire of

JOHN TUFT.

Hancocks Bridge.

T O B E S O L D .

A HOUSE and lot situate in Bridge-town. The lot contains half an acre. On the premises are a carpenter's shop, stable, and convenient out-houses. The house is very convenient and has an excellent cellar. There is a fine pump of water at the door. For terms apply at the office of the Argus.

wit.

For Sale or Rent,

A neat and convenient Dwelling house, with a store and wharf adjoining; situate in Bridgetown, in a good stand for business. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SETH BOWEN.

Who supposes that those who are in arrears to him expect to be profecuted, and he pledges his word they shall not be disappointed.

S T O L E N

OUT of the house of the subscriber, (supposed to be on Saturday evening last or Sunday) A red woollen Purse knit of coarse yarn, containing eleven French Crowns and thirty one Dollars, five or six of them were Federal Dollars.

Whoever will secure them the money and thief so that he may be brought to justice shall have sixteen dollars reward, or eight for the money only.

JONATHAN BEREMAN.

October 14th 1796.

wit.

F O R S A L E .

TWO pairs of young OXEN. They have been yoked all summer; but have not been put to work. For terms inquire of

JOHN LAMBERT.

In Upper Alloways-Creek township, upon the road leading from Roadstown to Philadelphia.

3^d.

**Cumberland and Cape-May
Stages.**

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that, in expectation of continuance of their favours from the attention they have hitherto manifested to give general satisfaction in their business, they have made a new arrangement in their line of stages. They will, in future, run twice a week, and have a change of horses on the road. They will start from the house of Philip Souder, in Bridge-town on Monday and Thursday mornings, and arrive at Daniel Cooper's ferry on the afternoon of the same days; and set out from the ferry on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and reach Bridge-town in the afternoons. On Mondays and Wednesdays, they will run through Roadstown, and on Thursdays and Saturdays through Deerfield.

The price for passengers from Bridge-town to Cooper's will be 2 dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage, and every 150lb of baggage the same as a passenger; way passengers 4 pence per mile.

No trouble nor expense will be spared that may contribute to the ease and accommodation of their customers, and they hope to experience a continuation of the public patronage.

JOHN HANN,
EPHRAIM LEAKE.

The publick are also informed, that the subscriber has provided a new coach and four horses to run from Bridge-town to Cape-May, which will start from Bridge-town for the Cape every Thursday morning, and leave Cape-May every Wednesday morning, and arrive at Bridge-town the same day that the passengers may proceed to Philadelphia on Thursday by the Cumberland Stage.

The price for a passage from Cape-May to Bridge-town is 2 dollars and a half, with the usual allowance of baggage, and 150lb of baggage the same as a passenger; way passengers 5 pence half-penny per mile.

The publick may rest assured that every exertion will be made, to render this conveyance expeditious, easy and comfortable, by the publick's

Humble servant,
SAMUEL ROBBINS.

Sep. 13.

A T P R I V A T E S A L E .

One half of the saw-mill now in possession of Ephraim and Enos Seeley, and some lots and meadow adjacent to it—Also a number of lots of cedar swamp, some pine land, and a plantation of 60 acres, in the township of Maurice river.

For further information apply to the subscriber near Bridgetown.

ENOS SEELEY

August 18th.